

THE AMERICAN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

"AMERICA FOR AMERICANS."—We hold that all men are Americans who swear allegiance to the United States without a mental reservation in favor of the Pope.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

VOLUME V.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1895.

NUMBER 29

THE PAPAL UNION.

Calling the Pope's Army in America Into Camp.

The following we clip from among the correspondence in Freedom's Banner, and recommend a careful perusal by our every reader:

NEW YORK, June 16.—A special convention of the Irish-American Military Union was held to-day in this city. About six hundred delegates were present from various sections of the country. The meeting was called for the purpose of adopting measures for the affiliation of all Irish-American military organizations with the Union, in view of the probable exigencies in connection with the question of Ireland's independence, and also to consider the advisability of having an encampment next year for the assembling of the Irish-American troops from the various states. The following resolutions were presented and adopted:

"WHEREAS, the time has arrived when Irishmen must unite and prepare for a grand armed struggle for the independence of their country. "Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Irish-American Military Union, in convention assembled, hereby invite all Irish-American military organizations in the United States to affiliate with this Union, to the end that, having one purpose in view, we may be in a position to take concerted action at all times, and may establish such a brotherhood by affiliation as will, in strength, be capable of effective work towards securing Ireland's independence. That we furthermore invite such organizations to appear with us in camp at Bridgeport, Conn., in the summer of 1896, when there will be opportunity for military evolutions on a grand scale."

It was also agreed that French, Polish and Hungarian military bodies in sympathy with the Irish movement be permitted to be in the Union.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon congress to take steps immediately upon its convening, to extend to the Cuban rebels recognition as belligerents.—Commercial Gazette.

The above I take bodily from the Commercial Gazette of Monday, June 17th, upon which I wish to make a few reflections.

1. Here we have (1) an Irish-American Military Union, (2) also other Irish-American troops of the Union, (3) also French, Polish and Hungarian military troops. In view of this Catholic concession, what are our fool Protestants going to say now, when they are told that the Catholics are arming and drilling?

Will they continue to wag their empty heads and say, "It is all bosh!" Note again:

2. They "Whereas" that the time has arrived when Irishmen must prepare for a GRAND ARMED STRUGGLE for the independence of their country! Hence their arming and drilling all over the United States. Let Americans take note that a lot of Irishmen, Hungarians, Poles and Frenchmen, calling themselves American citizens, are preparing for a GRAND ARMED STRUGGLE for the independence of some country. They are preparing to fight in Ireland. Now if they speak the truth, we want to know what business these so-called American citizens have with the question of Ireland's independence? Is it possible that our government will permit unrebucked and unpunished an open arming of thousands of her citizens, with the declared purpose of entering into a "grand armed struggle" for the independence of any foreign country? Do these green sons of the Emerald Isle for a moment imagine that the American people will regard them any longer as loyal American citizens? Have they not sense enough to see that the above declaration of allegiance to Ireland proves that the oath of allegiance to the United States by which they were made citizens of this government was a gigantic Jesuitic deception?

3. I wish to note in the next place that this "Irish-American Military Union" extends an invitation to all other Irish-American military organizations, and to the "French, Polish and Hungarian military bodies," to appear with them as organizations "in camp at Bridgeport, Conn., in the summer of 1896." They do not ask for delegates representing these troops to come but the troops themselves, to come and go into camp! When is this army to be convened? "In the summer of 1896." For what purpose? For what purport? "When there will be opportunity for military operations on a grand scale." Ha! ha! ha!!! Oh, no! "In view of probable exigencies in connection with the question of Ireland's independence. Yes, more: "Whereas the time has arrived when Irishmen must unite and prepare for a grand armed struggle for the independence of the country."

Now we have it. This army is to con-

vene at Bridgeport, Conn., in the summer of '96, because the time will then have arrived when the "grand armed struggle for the independence of their country" is to begin! Very well! We understand

Go on with your military preparations as seems good to the power behind the movement, and Uncle Sam will awake in time for the Irish picnic at Bridgeport, Conn., if not before! and then you be unto every verdant son of St. Patrick that does not know what loyalty to America is!

4. Note, finally, the climax of Irish impudent impudence, clothed in their resolute asking "congress to take steps immediately upon its convening to extend to the Cuban rebels recognition as belligerents." Immediately! We sometimes recognize a late importation from Cork by the "map of Ireland" he carries on his face. Even so does the motive of this impudent resolution appear on its face. Get congress to once recognize Cuban rebels as belligerents and congress will have to recognize Irish rebels to Great Britain as belligerents! Entirely too thin for even a sleepy American!

In conclusion, let me say that I have nothing but a hearty welcome for every intelligent foreigner who comes to this country to make his home, to make its institutions his pride, and who severs the last vestige of allegiance to any foreign prince or potentate when he enrolls himself an American citizen. But we have no room in this country for any foreigner of whatever nationality, who, while he makes haste to secure the right of suffrage, also enters into compact of organization to refuse the use of our national language, or to oppose our free public schools, or to labor for the restoration of the pope's temporal power, or to enter into an "armed struggle with Great Britain for the independence of Ireland." The sooner Uncle Sam gives such pretenders to American citizenship an imperative exit the better for the future peace and prosperity of the country.—C. C. Cline.

"Buckeye," another correspondent of the same paper, writes:

The following was clipped from the Courier-Journal of June 17th.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 16.—The Irish American Club of this city, composed of 3,000 of the most influential Irishmen in the city, last night approved the movement which is secretly under way all over the United States looking to the emancipation of Ireland and a resort to arms. The club has raised several thousand dollars for the emancipation fund, and one of the members is authority for the announcement that nearly \$2,000,000 has already been raised in the United States. It is announced that some time this summer the sympathizers with the movement will hold a national convention, probably in Baltimore or Boston. The members of the local league of New York is the head of the movement.—Courier Journal.

Why should our government permit such outrageous and uncalled-for proceedings?

England is a friendly nation; why should any of our American citizens be allowed to make war on their own account against a nation with whom we are at peace? Our government proposes to see that Cuba receives no aid from citizens of this country, if possible. Is not Cuba as much worthy of sympathy as Ireland?

Why discriminate? "Why should not the president issue another proclamation warning our citizens against taking part in any warlike demonstrations against England?"

Simply because no one, for a moment, believes such an uprising could possibly be successful or is really contemplated against England.

They are playing for much larger than the freedom of Ireland. It is the Irish in America they wish to benefit. That there are many unlawfully armed bodies being organized and drilled in various parts of the country is a well-known fact, but the talk about making war on England is all bosh. It is only a cloak to conceal their real designs. Americans, be on your guard.

Spain claims to be a civilized country. The way she makes war is to hire assassins to do her bloody work. It is reported that she paid \$18,000 for the murder of Marli, one of the leaders of the Cuban rebellion. It is needless to say that she has been under complete control of the Pope for centuries.

Rome Satisfied in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, July 9.—One of the highest prelates in the Roman Catholic church declares that the present relations of the church to the government are essentially satisfactory. He says the church practically concedes its adhesion to the reform laws, but that it can never do so formally, as these laws touch matters upon which the church can never yield. As a matter

of fact, the church is much better off today than when it was allied to the government. It is not distracted by politics and is free to pursue its way unmolested. There is no persecution of the Roman church by the government, as has been frequently represented.

MORE ROMANISM.

Father Ubach Accused of Kidnapping a Young Girl.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 5.

True to our publicly avowed intention of showing up wrong-doing, no matter where it was found, we this week give an account of some "funny" work of our respected Romish citizen Father Ubach. It is well known that the "father" has several Indian schools under his charge, put in his hands, by the connivance of some of the Jesuits interested, by the United States government, and one of them is located in the old mission in the Mission valley. It was rumored a large sum as \$12,000 from the government for the support of these schools, and that about half of it found its way into the coffers of the church, but it was a rumor, and *The American* cannot say as to the truth of it, but it can think. It believes in liberty of thought. This Indian school is located a long distance from the residence of any American and is closely guarded all of the time. The pupils are supposed to be Indians. The government provides for no others at these schools and no others are permitted by the government to be taught there. The law provides that such schools shall receive not to exceed \$157 per year for each Indian child taught in them and also provides a fund out of which the cost of collecting and transporting of pupils to and from these schools shall be paid and also for "placing them, with the consent of their parents, under the care and control of such suitable white families as may in all respects be qualified to give such pupils moral, industrial and educational training, under arrangements in which their proper care, support and education shall be in exchange for their labor."

An old Frenchman by the name of Yean Lague called at the office of *The American* this week and made complaint that his daughter Innocentia Lague, 14 years of age, had been sent away to San Luis Rey without his knowledge or consent. It seems that this daughter and his two sons, aged respectively 11 and 13 years, have been attending this Indian school for some time, and Monday Father Ubach took the girl out and sent her to a man named Simon Goldbaum, living in San Luis Rey. The two boys told their father of it, and wondered where their sister had gone. Mr. Lague went to Father Ubach Tuesday and asked him for his daughter. The "holy" father informed the parent that his daughter had gone away and he would not see her again. Mr. Lague made such a fuss about it that finally the father gave him a slip of paper with the name Simon Goldbaum written upon it and told him to go to San Luis Rey and get her. Ubach probably knew that the old man was too poor to do anything of the kind, and according to Jesuit taste took pleasure in seeing the pained expression of his petitioner's face. But Mr. Lague is in a city where there is a strong order of American citizens who do not believe in such high-handed doings with other people's children, and he found friends who were willing to write the following letter to Mr. Goldbaum:

SAN DIEGO, July 3, 1895.—Simon Goldbaum, San Luis Rey—I desire you to immediately return my daughter to her home in San Diego. She was sent to you by Father Ubach against my wishes and without my knowledge. (Signed) YEAN LAGUE, 1713 K Street.

It is hoped that Mr. Goldbaum will use good sense and send the girl home.

The question now arises, Why did Father Ubach send the girl away? It looks to many as if he was endeavoring to foist the girl onto the government as an Indian. He has allowed these three children, and it is thought a large number of others, to be taught at this Indian school, which is against the law. If he represents them as Indians, he gets somewhere in the neighborhood of \$167 each per year for them. And in transporting the girl to and from Simon Goldbaum's, it would be the way of a "buddler" to take advantage of the law which provides for the payment of such transportation. We don't like to think such things of so nice an old man as Father Ubach, and hope it will turn out to be only a pretty joke he is playing on the old Frenchman in the government. But, if it is so, isn't it about time that some determined stand was taken by the people of San Diego against such outrages as kidnapping young girls, robbing the government through manufactured Indians, and

making iron-clad contracts with sick old men whereby they transfer their property and die right away?

The superintendent of Indian schools, if he is not a Jesuit, can find plenty of work, we imagine, in investigating the schools of California. The majority of these schools are under the control of the Roman Catholic church, and the history of that concern bears so unsavory an odor that an investigation into its methods should be instituted at once. We have no more faith in the goodness of Father Ubach than we have in that of any other man who takes the oath of the Jesuits or that of a priest. A man who will take such oaths is a traitor to himself and the entire world.—*The American*.

THE ORANGE DAY CELEBRATION.

The Orange day celebration in Chicago was an affair long to be remembered. The day was all that could be desired, and the parade about the city surpassed all previous years. More than five thousand people attended, and it required many special trains to carry the people from the city to Burlington Park, where the Orangemen, with their families and friends, picnicked. At the park the best of feeling and good cheer prevailed. Excellent music was provided; there were speeches, recitations and songs enough to satisfy any one. Then came the games, and everybody turned themselves over to the few hours' fun which followed.

The prizes were next in order, and everyone received his reward according to the merit thereof. The prize for the oldest active member of the Orange order was awarded to Armour Doonan, who has been an Orangeman for the past thirty-five years. Much credit for the success of the affair is due to District Master J. H. Thompson and Chairman of Committee on Games B. F. Brown, for their splendid management.

At the close of the festivities at the park, they returned to their homes feeling the better for their day's recreation and rest from business cares.

BOSTON, Mass., July 12.—The little red school-house, which on the Fourth of July caused a fatal riot in East Boston, was again on parade today when the Orangemen escorted it over a route as a part of their annual celebration of the battle of the Boyne. The police were determined to prevent any outbreak, and hence there was an unusually strong guard, consisting of Inspector Boyer, fourteen sergeants and 166 patrolmen. The procession formed about 2,000 strong, and marched through several streets to the New York and New England depot, from which three special trains conveyed them to Highland Lake Grove, in Walpole, for a picnic. Along the route there was an occasional shout of enthusiasm, but no hostile demonstration whatever.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Orangemen of New York today celebrated the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne with a parade and picnic at Harlem River Grove. About 2,000 Orangemen were in line.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 12.—The Orange lodges of this city celebrated the 12th by a social entertainment which was attended by nearly 1,500 people, among whom were the mayor, nearly every member of the city council and of the county government, some of whom made speeches.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The local Orangemen today celebrated with the usual parade and picnic. Nearly 4,000 of them turned out, and about 5,000 attended the picnic. Thirty-three lodges were represented. After the picnic at Rising Sun Park the Orangemen marched for four miles down Broad street, and, as is customary, there was a small riot with the Roman Catholic societies, but no serious damage was done.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 12.—Despite the order of Grand Master Adam Kennedy, of Philadelphia, prohibiting Pennsylvania Orangemen from parading today, the two hundred and fifth anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, Pittsburg Orangemen both paraded and picnicked. Fifteen hundred men paraded through the downtown streets. No disturbance.

DULUTH, Minn., July 12.—Orangemen of Duluth held a picnic at Lester Park today. There were speeches in commemoration of the battle of the Boyne and a program of athletic sports.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 12.—The usual Orange day festivities were participated in by all the lodges of this city and St. Paul. With each return of the day the demonstrations are conducted with increased enthusiasm and in a manner that cannot fail to elicit the praise of all good citizens. The order here numbers among its members some of the best business men and citizens. Minnesota for two years has been the banner state in Orange progress.

SAGINAW, Mich., July 12.—The annual Orange anniversary was quite

generally observed throughout Michigan. Lodges of this city and vicinity never made a better showing than they did this year. The order in this state is probably stronger than in any other state in the Union.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—Orangemen of this city, as in the various parts of Ohio, were not behind their brethren of other states in celebrating their anniversary. Hundreds took part in the festivities in this city. The order here is in a flourishing condition.

TORONTO, Ont., July 12.—There was an unusually large muster this morning of the Orange lodges of the Toronto district. Two features marked today's procession. One was the almost entire absence of party tunes, and the other the number of banners bearing the words "No coercion," referring to the proposed Manitoba remedial legislation.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 12.—There were nearly 10,000 Orangemen in procession here today. It was the biggest Orange parade ever held in Ontario. The procession marched over Parliament Square.

LONDON, Ont., July 12.—Orangemen of the western district gathered here in thousands today to celebrate the 12th. The procession was the largest ever seen here.

MONTREAL, Can., July 12.—The local Orange lodges, with banners flying, paraded through the principal streets today. Everything passed off quietly.

HALIFAX, July 12.—The Orangemen's parade this morning, for the first time in the history of Halifax, passed off without disturbance. Fifteen hundred Orangemen from different parts of Nova Scotia took part in the procession, which was viewed by large crowds.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 12.—The Orangemen's demonstration in Winnipeg today was the largest held in the west, and resolutions condemning the dominion government's course on separate schools were adopted amid cheers and waving of hats. Premier Greenway and colleagues were accorded a vote of thanks "for their manly and patriotic fight," and the resolution concludes: "We hereby pledge ourselves, in the presence of this vast assemblage, that we will, even to the sacrifice of our lives, defend our schools and the liberties of our children."

Weakness of the Papal Power.

How true it is that the excessive exercise of power naturally tends to reaction, defeating the interests it was intended to subserve. It is true that in despotic governments official commands must be obeyed at all hazards. But in a government like ours the excessive exercise of political power, as soon as the people see it, only weakens the power which it was designed to strengthen. Especially true is it in reference to the power exercised by the papacy in this country. The better the priestly dictation in politics is known the more the great mass of loyal citizens are disgusted with the whole system of papal intervention in American politics, notwithstanding its effusive professions of inherent loyalty to American institutions.

The weakness of the papacy is seen at once in its inability to defend itself in argumentative contests. It dislikes to engage in controversy, ostensibly because it is too proud to condescend to argue with heretics, but really because it knows it has no case, and that it will surely be floored if it attempts to defend itself. Consequently, it instinctively shrinks from appearing before the people in the light of its unconcealed history. If the papacy were not the very embodiment of diabolism, it would be fearful of the tormenting specters of the hundreds of thousands of its tortured and murdered victims. And it is weak in the extreme, childish and blasphemous beyond all human conception, for the papal hierarchy to attempt to justify on religious grounds its ghastly history, and the claim that it has done all in the name of the Lord Jesus and for the glory of God and the shedding of the light of the true gospel on the sons of men. But however absolutely and persistently the papacy may deny the true character of its history, it nevertheless stands out in bold relief, as though portrayed in alto-rilievo on a rock. And the haughty boast of the papacy has always been that it never changes; what it has been, it would be again under like circumstances.

Another mark of extreme weakness in the papal church is, that it does not anchor either its belief or its practice on the Scriptures so much as on some of the rites of pagan Rome and on the traditions of "the holy church." Hence its instability, resting as it does upon a sandy foundation. The papacy uses the Bible as a blind in the support of the papal dogmas, while at the same time, well knowing its hypocrisy and false interpretation of the Bible, it endeavors to turn away its followers from

the perusal of the Scriptures to induce them to accept and follow the corrupt traditions of the church. Therefore the papal church is too weak to hold itself together a moment on scriptural grounds, and can only be kept from dissolution through the edicts, destined to be carried out by physical force, which emanate from the old man of the Vatican.

The weakness of the papal church, when considered from a moral point of view, is very marked. It is a most singular fact that there is not a single moral principle, elevating in its character, calculated to lead men to a better life and more exalted conceptions of duty and responsibility, to be found in the canon law of the Church of Rome, in the numerous papal dogmas of the church, or in the teaching and example of the papal priesthood; but as a general thing all these tend downward, to ignorance, superstition, vice, and crime. In proof of this assertion we need only to refer to the deplorable state of morals in papal countries, the immoral tendency of all the papal dogmas, and the terrible and often-repeated lapses of the Roman priesthood. Therefore the chief strength of the papacy in America lies in the political power which it has gained through the intermeddling of its priests in elections, through priestly intrigue, deception, chicanery and fraud—all of which will be properly attended to in due time by the patriotic voters of the nation.

Mr. Primmer on Popery in Italy.

After an absence of six weeks, five of which were spent in Italy, Mr. Primmer occupied his pulpit Sabbath. His morning text was—"His spirit was stirred in him when he saw the city wholly given to idolatry" (Acts xxii. 16). Mr. Primmer proceeded to show that he had seen at the headquarters of the papacy superstition, idolatry, profanity, heretofore swindling and gross deception worse than was known to the ancient pagans. He had seen more old rags, bones, and other rubbish called relics than would fill a dung-cart, and large numbers of people on their knees praying to them. Also, images that spoke and pictures that winked, Madonnas arrayed in richly embroidered dresses, churches which were turned into waxworks, images which healed the sick and raised the dead, elaborate stucco models of purgatory in two churches in Naples—most of the victims being priests, monks and nuns. He found St. Paul's head and body in St. Peter's, and also in St. Paul's, outside the wall, and his head in St. John Lateran and in St. Prassedes churches; thus had two bodies and four heads. He saw the Cardinal Archbishop of Rome in St. Maria Maggiore remit the sins of about 500 papists who knelt before him, by laying a fishing rod on their heads. Ignorance and immorality went hand in hand with this superstition and idolatry; priests and people were most irreverent. There was literally no Sabbath day. He found popery a hundred-fold worse than he had seen it in this country. It was the most abominably wicked and satanic system of fraud and robbery ever known. The Italians hated the papacy. Several of them were amazed when he informed them that the papists were permitted to open school at Oakley, where more than 100 Protestant children were being educated by papists. The British government supplying the money. In Italy such a public scandal would not be tolerated for a single hour. There are national schools, and these alone are supported by the state, but the popish schools get not one farthing of public money, yet their teachers must be examined by the Government, and also the schools. Those who called popery Christianity were guilty of deliberate falsehood, for if Romanism be the religion of Christ, where would they find the religion of the devil?—*Glasgow Weekly Mail, May 11.*

Some Letters Which Show the Little Red School-House is Appreciated.

From Eldorado Springs, Mo., comes the following: "I am located at this place and desire you to send *THE AMERICAN* to me. Send about twenty-five copies of the issue containing the cartoon of the little red school-house."

From Worcester, Mass.—"Enclosed find \$— for as many of your issue of July 5, with little red school-house."

From Logan, Ohio.—"I send \$1.00 for sample copies with the little red school-house and Uncle Sam." It suits Ohio. Please send as soon as possible, as I wish to distribute before election. Will renew my subscription in one or two weeks."

Change of Night of Meeting.

Council No. 24, after Saturday, July 20th, will hold its meetings on Thursday evenings, in the same hall, California avenue and West Madison street. Members and visitors will please take notice.